

A Holistic Approach to Conservation

Protecting Indonesia's Biodiversity



IMPACT 2025

International Animal Rescue (IAR)

Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesia (YIARI)

Vision

A world where humans and wildlife coexist harmoniously in a healthy ecosystem.

Mission

To raise awareness and implement effective systems for habitat and wildlife protection.



Karmele Llano Sanchez
CEO YIARI



Gavin Bruce, CEO
International
Animal Rescue

An Enduring Partnership: Creating Impact

International Animal Rescue has been a strategic partner to Yayasan Inisiasi Alam Rehabilitasi Indonesia (YIARI) since its inception in 2007. This long-standing partnership has resulted in YIARI's growth from a primate rescue facility in Java into a world-leading conservation organisation.

The collaboration between IAR and YIARI combines wildlife rescue, rehabilitation and reintroduction with holistic, community-led strategies to protect essential habitats which safeguards endangered species, bolsters biodiversity and generates positive outcomes for people and nature.

This integrated approach not only ensures the future of species such as macaques, slow lorises, and orangutans, but also the long-term preservation of the ecosystems they depend on. By fostering collaboration with communities, government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector, we deliver a measurable impact and lasting solutions to complex environmental challenges that advance conservation and sustainability goals.



Site Map Locations

Supporting Landscape-Level Conservation Across Various Regions in Indonesia

— Our Program Locations —

- ① Pematang Gadung Sungai Besar
- ② Batutegi
- ③ Arabella-Schwanner
- ④ Pulau Cempedak
- ⑤ Sentap Kacang
- ⑥ Gunung Tarak
- ⑦ Jawa Barat



Indonesia boasts a rich biodiversity, characterized by:

Indonesia is **one of the**

17 Mega-diverse countries in the world

Hosting **17 percent** of the world's wildlife

<https://www.biofin.org/indonesia>

Home to around



31,750

Plant Species



732

Mammal Species



1,711

Bird Species



750

Reptile Species



403

Amphibian Species



World's third largest area of rainforest after the Amazon and Africa's Congo Basin.

Threats to Biodiversity

Biodiversity in Indonesia faces escalating threats. Land use changes, illegal poaching, and human-wildlife conflicts are major challenges threatening the sustainability of ecosystems and rare species in the region.

- Illegal Logging and Mining



2,700 unauthorized mining locations

Between 2021 and 2022, Indonesia lost 104,000 hectares of forest, according to the Ministry of Forestry's Directorate General of Sustainable Forest Management, with illegal logging and mining as the main causes.

Data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources up to the third quarter of 2021 shows more than 2,700 unauthorized mining locations in Indonesia, including approximately 96 coal mining sites and 2,645 mineral mining sites.

- Forest and Land Fires



According to data from Global Forest Watch, between 2020 and 2023, Indonesia lost 192,000 hectares of tree cover due to fires. 63% of Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions are attributed to land-use changes and peat and forest fires.

YIARI's Holistic Efforts in Biodiversity Conservation



Mitigation of negative wildlife interactions



Education and awareness



Community development



Habitat restoration



One Health



Biodiversity monitoring and surveillance



Initiative collaboration using the Pentahelix approach



Rescue, rehabilitation, and release of protected animals



Supporting the government in addressing the illegal trade of protected animals



Biodiversity Potential at YIARI Project Sites



Monitoring and Threats to Biodiversity

- Biodiversity monitoring and surveillance
- Support for patrol teams and fire prevention socialization



Enhancing Biodiversity

- Habitat restoration
- Wildlife release: population reinforcement / reintroduction



Threat Mitigation

- Community empowerment, specifically for farmers and women
- Law enforcement
- Education, awareness-raising, and campaigning
- Management and resolution of conflicts between humans and wildlife (orangutans, slow lorises, macaques)

Biodiversity Potential at YIARI Project Sites

Since 2008 and continuing to the present, YIARI has been actively monitoring biodiversity at various project sites located in **Lampung** and **West Kalimantan**.



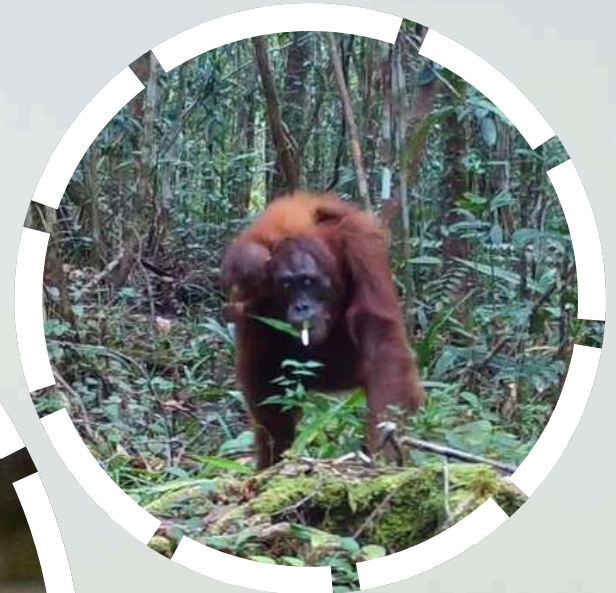
During these activities, we conduct direct wildlife censuses and utilize advanced technologies such as camera traps and bioacoustic equipment.

Through these efforts, we have successfully documented the presence of several rare and protected species. These include the **Sumatran serow** (*Capricornis sumatraensis*), the elusive Sumatran **striped rabbit** (*Nesolagus netscheri*), the **visually striking wreathed hornbill** (*Rhyticeros undulatus*), the **sun bear** (*Helarctos malayanus*), which is the smallest of the bear species, the **Sumatran tiger** (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), and the **orangutan** (*Pongo pygmaeus*), which is an icon of conservation in Indonesia.

West Kalimantan



Lampung



Conservation Program in Batuteги Protected Forest



58,162
Hectares

The Batuteги Protected Forest (HL Batuteги) spans an area



Since 2008, we have implemented a landscape-based conservation program



Collaborating with the Forestry Service and the Forest Management Unit (KPH).



The area serves as a community forest and has begun as a release site for confiscated wildlife



This project site possesses a high potential for biodiversity conservation.



Since 2017, biodiversity monitoring has been conducted through camera traps and direct observations (explorations)



To date, we have identified: **281 bird species**, **55 mammal species** (ranging from large, small, medium to flying species), **8 primate species**, **23 amphibian species**, **50 reptile species**, **279 insect species**.



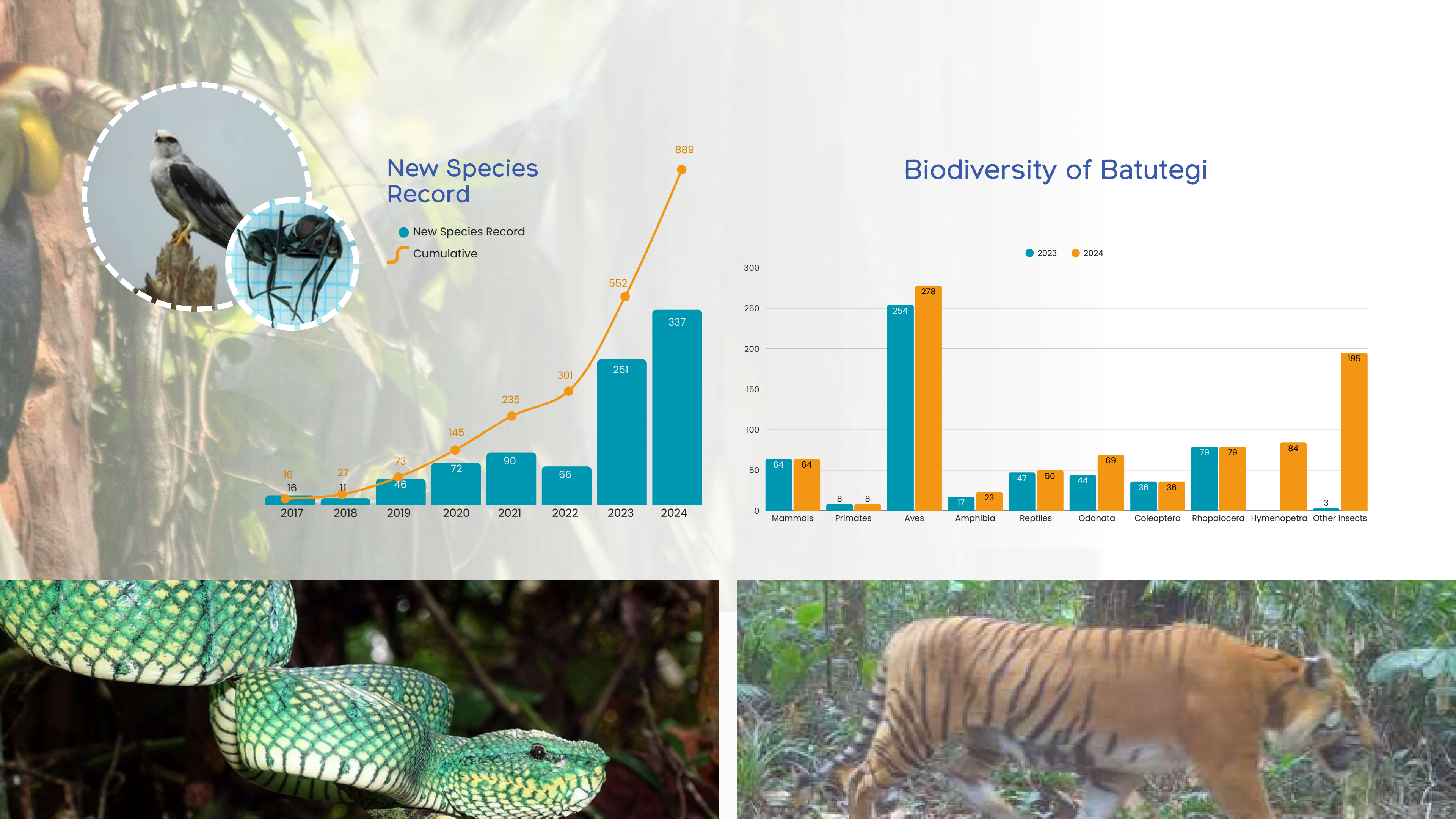
47
Camera
Traps
Installed

Since 2022, the camera traps installed have captured images of **33 mammal species**, **12 bird species**, and **2 reptile species**. Several protected species have been identified, including **43 bird species**, **16 mammal species**, and **5 primate species**.



Activities include SMART patrols, restoration, and community support.

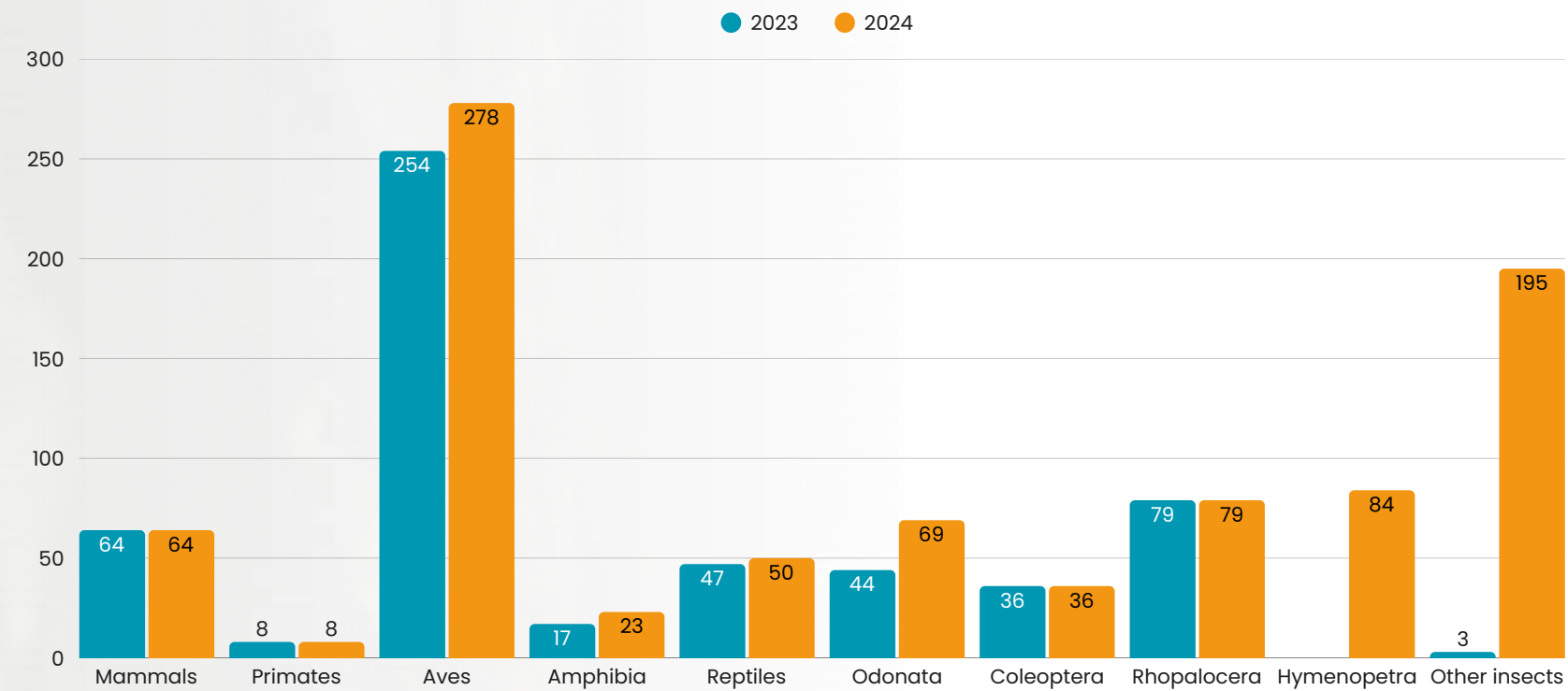




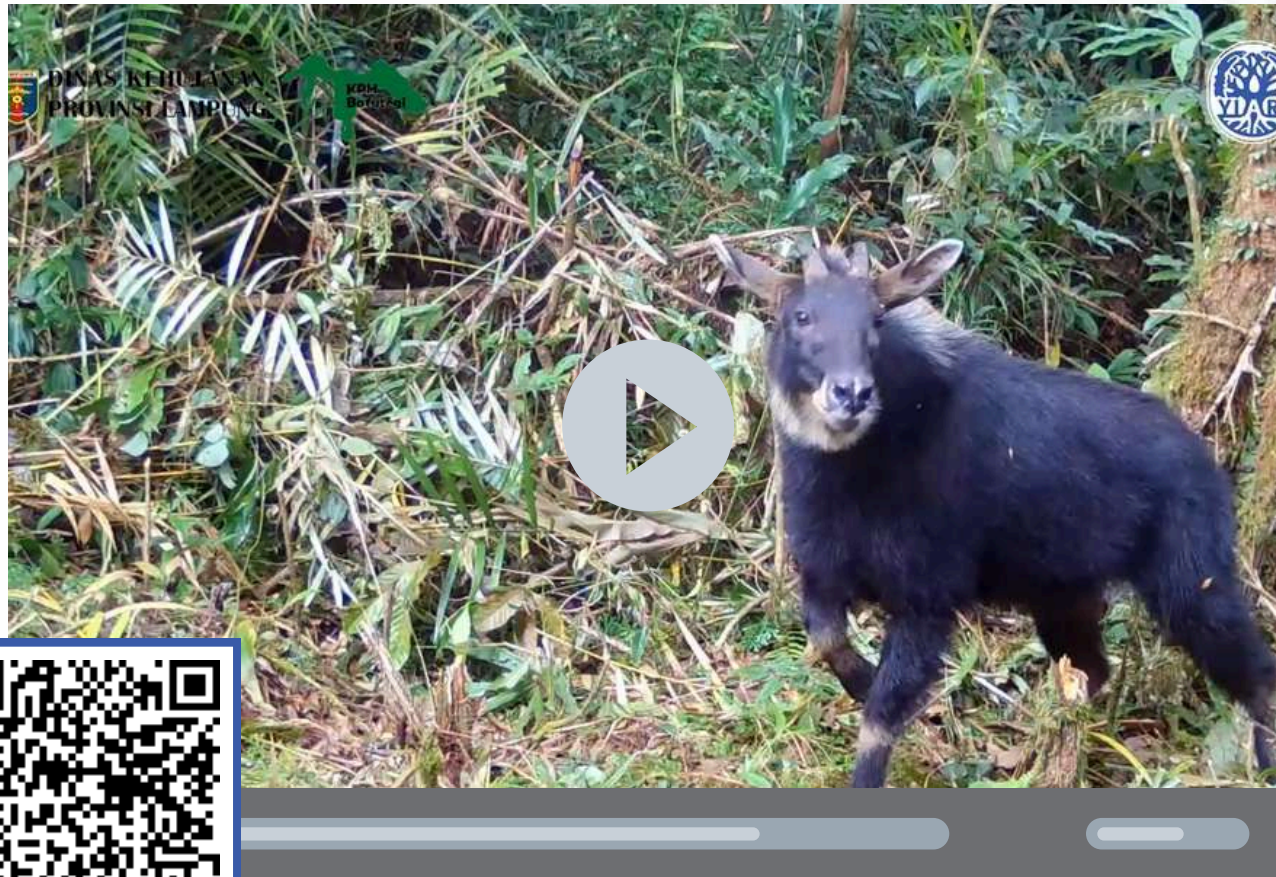
New Species Record



Biodiversity of Batutegi

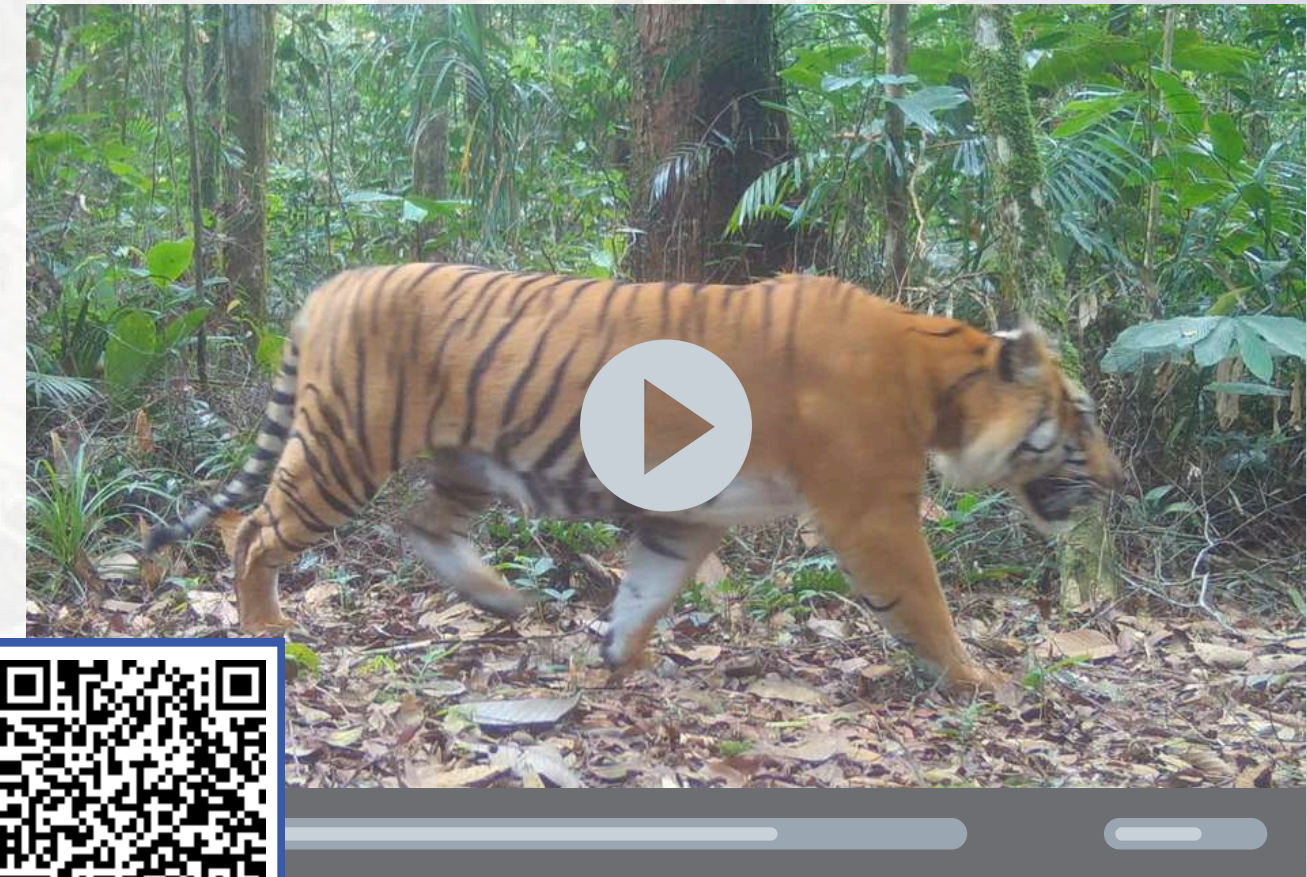


Wildlife in Batutegi Protected Forest



Scan to view video

Sumatran serow
(*Capricornis sumatraensis*)



Scan to view video

Sumatran tiger
(*Panthera tigris sumatrae*)

Gunung Tarak Protected Forest



24.000
Hectares

Gunung Tarak Protected Forest covers an area.



Since 2012, YIARI has been running a conservation program.



280
Population of
approximately
orangutan

A 2017 survey estimated a population of approximately orangutans, with a density of **1.7 individuals per kilometer**.



5
Rehabilitated
orangutans

Have been successfully released back into the wild, two of which have successfully bred.



Efforts include biodiversity monitoring (phenology and camera traps), SMART patrols, and restoration activities.



Between August and October 2024, the cameras **captured 1,885 images**, identifying **77 bird species and 25 mammal species**.



Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park



Since **2015**, YIARI has been conducting orangutan release and biodiversity monitoring programs in the park.



82

Orangutans

To date, orangutans have been released.



18

Camera trap

In 2024, **camera traps were installed, capturing 1,885 images.**



Biodiversity monitoring results include 119 bird species, 52 mammal species, 23 reptile species, and 47 amphibian species.



The holistic program includes not only release and protection of wildlife but also community support and education.



Pematang Gadung Community Forest - Ketapang, West Kalimantan



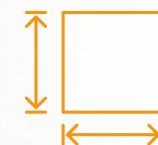
Since 2013, YIARI has identified a rich biodiversity within the area, including orangutans, proboscis monkeys, clouded leopards, and hornbills (Bucerotidae).



Starting in 2014, we conducted census surveys, camera trapping, and phenology studies.



The results have identified **53 families** and **93 genera of flora**, **141 bird species**, **60 mammal species**, **40 reptile species**, and **11 amphibian species**.



Since 2024, we have employed bioacoustic technology to gather data from 12 points in this area.

The results have shown

98

Total
identified
species

The results have shown a total of 98 identified species, an increase of **4.9%** compared to the previous year. Notable additions include **13 new mammal species** and **7 new reptile species**.

A close-up photograph of an orangutan's face, looking directly at the camera. The orangutan is behind a metal cage, and its hand is visible gripping the bars. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the cage structure.

Biodiversity Threats

at YIARI Project Sites – Hunting and Wildlife Trade

Hunting and trade of protected wildlife in Indonesia pose a serious threat to biodiversity. According to data collected by YIARI's Wildlife Protection Unit (WPU) from 2015–2024

120,024
Approximately
advertisements

for the trade of
88,175
137 species
across **1,322 wildlife**

trading groups
on the Facebook
social media
platform

The trend of wildlife trade on Facebook fluctuated, peaking in 2022 with trade numbers increasing to 26,000 individuals from 17,000 in 2021. Subsequently, the figures declined to 20,000 individuals in 2023 and 5,000 in 2024.

The trade of protected wildlife in bird markets is dominated by bird species (about 83%), mammals (16%), and reptiles (1%). A total of 33,539 individuals of protected wildlife were still on display across 73 bird market locations in Indonesia. Approximately 88% are listed under CITES Appendix II and 12% under Appendix I.

Support to the Government in Addressing Hunting and Illegal Wildlife Trade

YIARI implements support for the Indonesian government, which includes increasing the frequency of investigations and enforcement operations, improving the quality and quantity of reports submitted to law enforcement, and developing collaboration with various legal and conservation organizations both nationally and internationally.

173

Investigations

The number of investigations increased by 5% from 120 in 2023

69

Reports

The number of reports to law enforcement rose from 40 in 2023

21

Enforcement operations

Law enforcement operations successful, up from 20 in 2023, resulting in the arrest and prosecution of **36 suspects**.

1,293

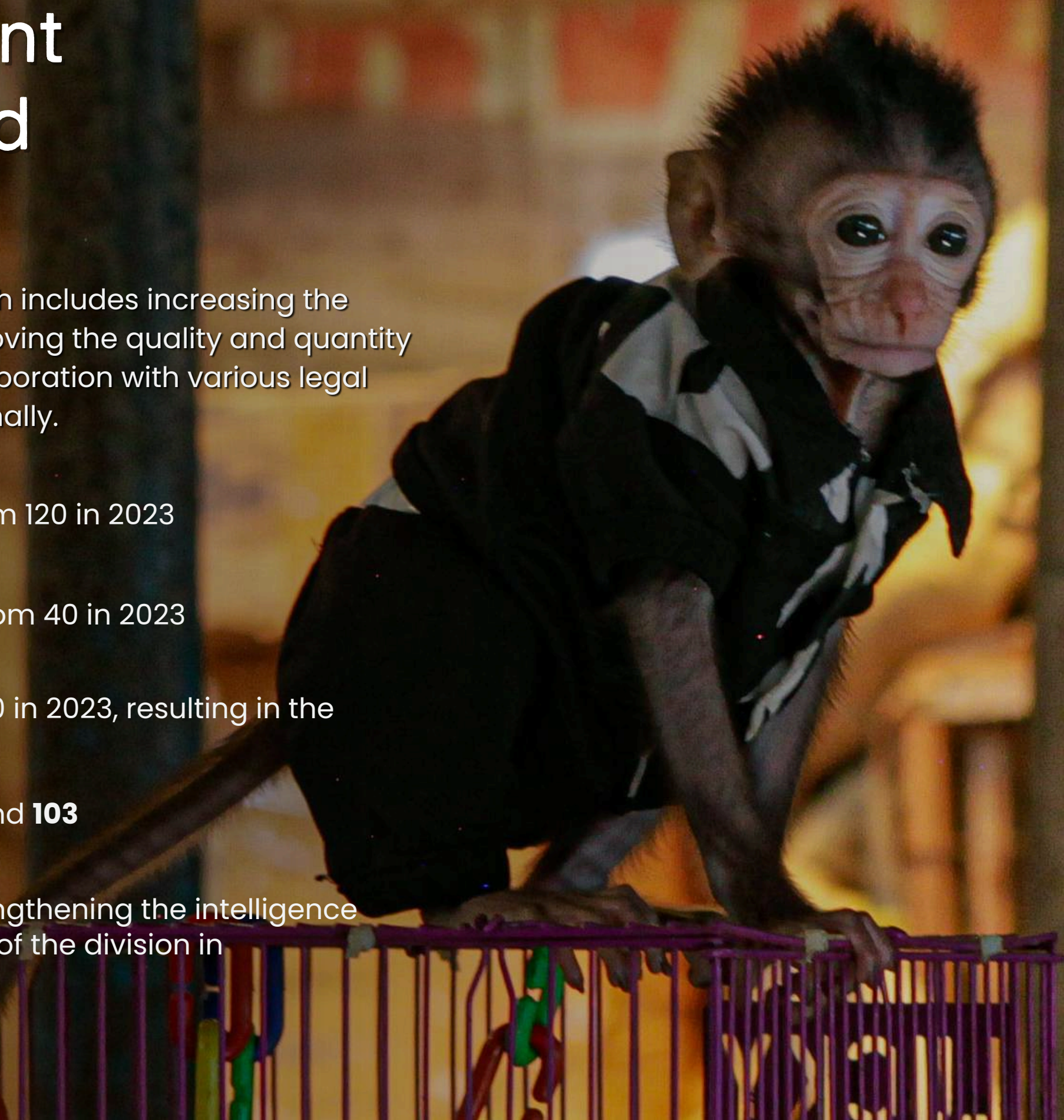
wildlife parts

Recovered evidence, **413 kg of pangolin scales**, and **103 live animals**.

15

special agents involved

Investigation and law enforcement activities, strengthening the intelligence network and enhancing the operational capacity of the division in addressing illegal wildlife trade and poaching.



Illegal Trade Activity from January to November 2024

 **21**
Operations

 **14**
Provinces

 **6**
Cities/Districts

595 Individual songbirds



2 Individual bornean orangutans



72 Individual parrots



4 Rhinoceros horns



256 Timber logs



1 Individual bornean slow loris



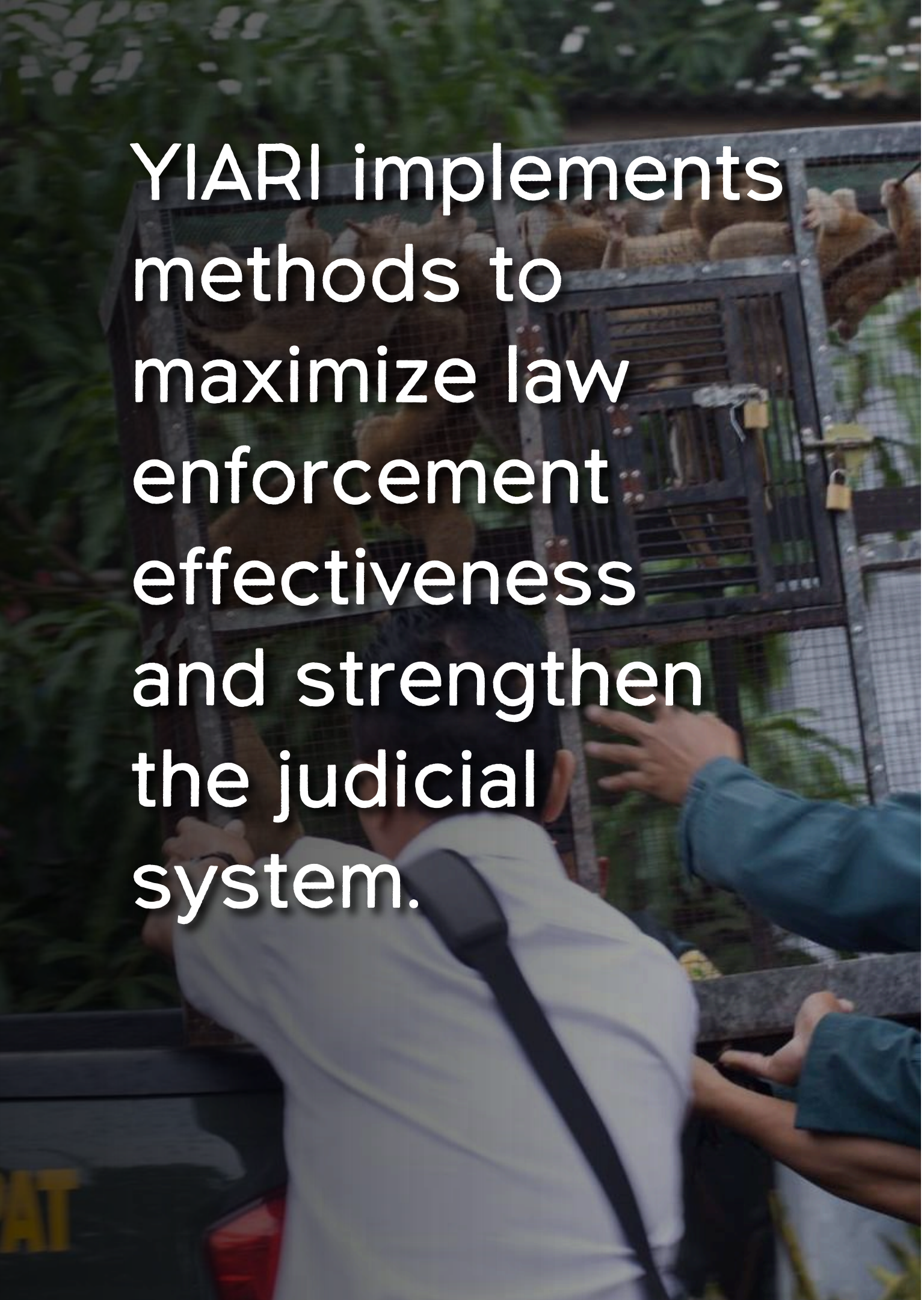
4 Individual bornean gibbon



22 Individual mouse-deer



2,446
Kilograms of pangolin scales



YIARI implements methods to maximize law enforcement effectiveness and strengthen the judicial system.



Collaborates with the government in monitoring the **revocation of business permits** operating in orangutan habitats.

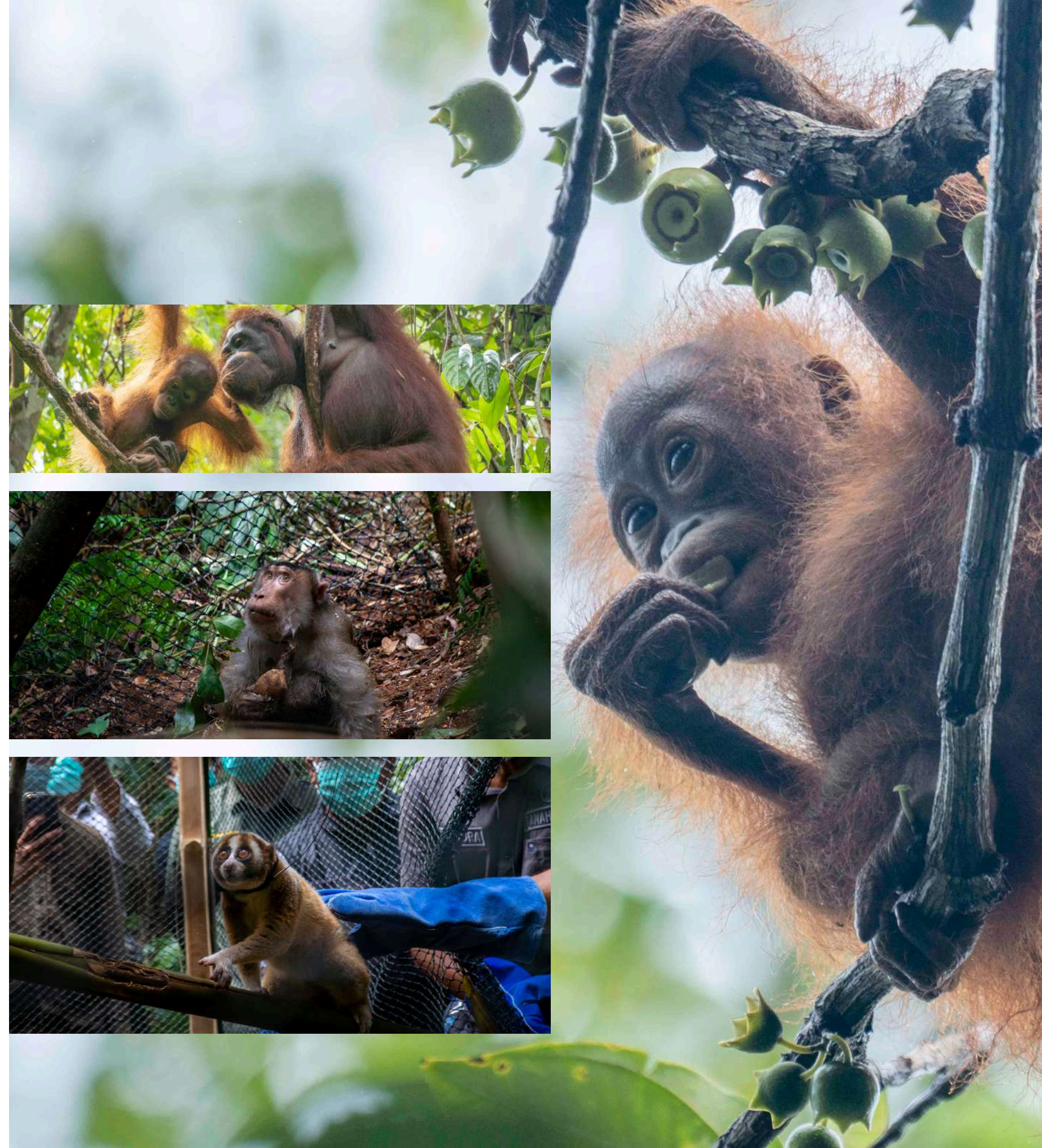


We have established a strong legal coalition in partnership with allies and have enhanced the **capabilities of over 200 lawyers and environmental activists** through legal training. We equip them with in-depth knowledge to combat wildlife crimes.



We have been **collecting and analyzing judicial data related to Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT)** since 2017, and publish these findings to provide a clearer picture of wildlife crime trends and judicial responses in Indonesia.

Wildlife Rescue and Reintroduction



Rescue, Rehabilitation, Reintroduction, and Monitoring of Orangutans

YIARI undertakes rescue, rehabilitation, release, and monitoring efforts for orangutans and slow lorises to maintain their population stability in the wild.

60
Orangutan

Over the last five years, the number of **orangutans** at the rescue centre has decreased significantly. Between 2019 and 2024, the population fell from 102 to 60. Much of this reduction was due to rehabilitated orangutans being reintroduced to the wild. Over the same period, the number of orangutan rescues fell from 15 to 4.



In 2024, our team successfully rehabilitated and released 7 orangutans back into TNBBBR. Since 2009, a total of **154 individuals have been released**, comprising 82 wild orangutans and 72 rehabilitated orangutans.



Post-release monitoring of orangutans is conducted intensively. Since 2016, we have completed over **46,000 hours** of observation.



To support reintroduction efforts, the team conducts intensive monitoring of orangutans. In 2024, **20 orangutans were observed in the Mentatai Resort**, Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park with 15 actively monitored.



In 2024, **three orangutans born in the wild** from rehabilitated parents were recorded in BBRNP. In total, there have been 10 natural births of orangutans from rehabilitated individuals monitored by our team.







Rescue, Rehabilitation, Reintroduction, and Monitoring of Slow Lorises

YIARI undertakes initiatives to rescue, rehabilitate, release, and monitor orangutans and slow lorises to maintain their population stability in the wild.



In 2024, the number of rescue-translocation cases decreased from **18 to 10**, suggesting potential effectiveness of conservation programs in reducing rescue interventions or a decline in incidents of capture and illegal trade.



There have been a number of slow lorises that have been rescued due to **electrocution**. In 2024 there were 6 cases of which, 4 were killed and only 2 survived and are now at the YIARI primate rescue centre.

27

Slow loris release

In 2024, the animal management team **released 27 slow lorises** at 4 locations: Mount Koneng, Mount Papandayan, Mount Kendeng located in Gunung Halimun Salak National Park, and Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.



The number of slow lorises undergoing rehabilitation also decreased from 108 to 91. The majority of these slow lorises (81) cannot be released due to various health factors, including the removal of teeth by animal traders.



Mitigation of Negative Interactions Between Long-tailed Macaques and Humans

The Human Macaca Conflict (HMC) team at YIARI has implemented strategies that include creating an accurate database on the population and distribution of long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*), along with educational initiatives aimed at changing human perceptions and behaviors towards long-tailed macaques’.

These strategies are bolstered by capacity building and training for officers, as well as collaboration with other institutions in developing conflict mitigation methods. HMC is also actively supporting the conservation status of long-tailed macaques in the IUCN by providing crucial data for conservation policy formulation.

↓↓↓ 2,128
Decrease in illegal trade

There has been a significant **decrease in illegal trade**, with the number of trade advertisements on Facebook dropping from 4,964 individuals in 2023 to 2,128 in 2024.

🔭 6
surveys related to population and habitat

The Human Macaca Conflict conducted **six surveys related to population and habitat viability** in the Muara Angke Wildlife Reserves and Protected Forest, and mapping of long-tailed macaques distribution and potential conflict areas in Gunung Halimun Salak National Park. These surveys aim to gain a better understanding of habitat conditions and interactions between humans and long-tailed macaques.

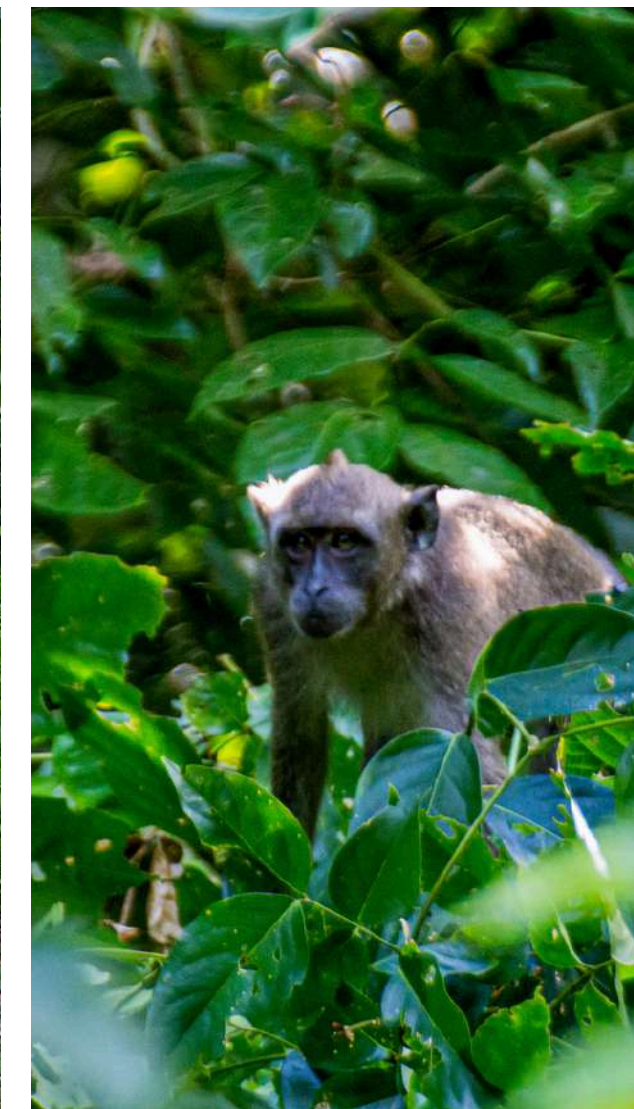
↓↓↓ 20%
reduction of conflict complaints

There has been **reduction in the number of conflict complaints** received and handled by the Natural Resources Conservation Agency with assistance from YIARI



Collaborative research on long-tailed macaques with students has increased by four studies since 2014, indicating growth in academic engagement and research.





Mitigation of Negative Orangutan and Human Interactions

The Orangutan Protection Unit (OPU) at YIARI undertakes a proactive approach including patrols in villages prone to conflicts, conservation socialization, and public education. The goal is to ensure orangutans can remain in their natural habitats and reduce the number requiring rehabilitation interventions. This is achieved through the identification, verification, and monitoring of conflict and potential conflict sites, enabling early intervention before escalation.

55

partners

Conflict mitigation training was provided to 55 partners, and conservation socialization to **200 villagers** in areas with potential human-orangutan conflicts.



Collaboration with BKSDA West Kalimantan, Gunung Palung National Park, and Yayasan Palung to conduct community outreach.

↓↓↓ 19

Conflicting villages

The number of conflicting villages **decreased from 21 to 19**.

30

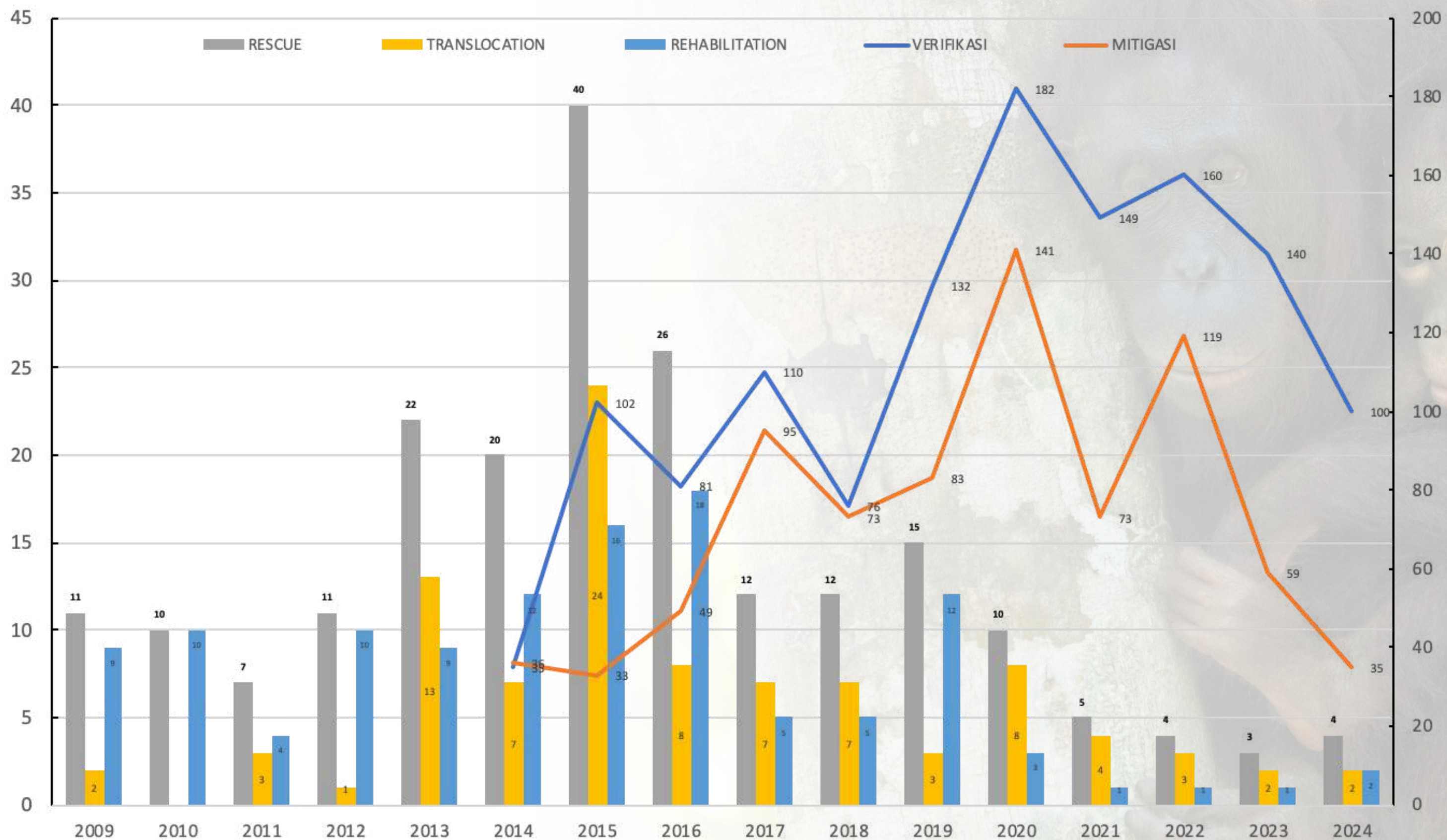
individual orangutans

In 2024, individual orangutans from **19 villages** were successfully verified and monitored by the YIARI OPU team.



A downward trend in conflicts and the number of rescues over the past 10 years (upcoming graph).





Σ individual orangutan
 rescues with OPU +
 medical team over 16
 years n= 212
 Average n= 13.2

2014-2015 ▲ 72%
 2015-2016 ▼ 35%
 2016-2017 ▼ 39%
 2017-2018 ▲ 18%
 2018-2019 ▲ 7%
 2019-2020 same
 2020-2021 ▼ 69%
 2021-2022 same
 2022-2023 ▼ 25%
 2023-2024 ▲ 33%



Education and Awareness

The YIARI Education Team has implemented strategies to enhance education, awareness, and public participation through various activities and media. These strategies involve developing digital campaigns, educational programs, and collaborations with various stakeholders to extend reach and enhance the effectiveness of conservation messages.



Educational strategies include a series of activities such as school visits, screenings and discussions of conservation films, scholarships, Kahu Academy, after-school programs, reading gardens, learning centers, and conservation events.

4,000
participants

In 2024, the education and awareness team conducted activities in **12 cities and districts** across Java, Kalimantan, and Sumatra, involving over 4,000 participants ranging from preschool children to adults.

20
schools

Visited schools, reaching **558 students**

1,826
visitors

Hosted visitors at the Sir Michael Uren Learning Center.

43
collaborative

In community collaboration, there were **43 collaborative initiatives** conducted with various NGOs, government agencies, communities, and indigenous peoples.

10
research topics

Focused on **10 research topics**, with participation from various educational institutions



Community Development

The YIARI Community Development Team implements strategies by enhancing capacity, autonomy, and community participation in conservation through participatory programs. These strategies include training in sustainable skills, developing alternative livelihoods, and collaborating with local communities and stakeholders to create relevant and long-lasting impact solutions.

In two Forest Management Units, we have been **developing capacity and training for local communities** in natural resource management, with active participation from **11 community members**.

212

Farmers

Included **169 men and 21 women** actively participated in mentoring **activities to develop** skills in sustainable agriculture.

16

Forest Farmer
Groups

Representing 36% of the total, received mentoring and support in **sustainable farming practices**.

4

Training
Sessions

Attended by **98 people**, 38 of whom acquired new skills relevant to local needs.



Established a **new farmer group** consisting of 21 farmers committed to sustainable practices.



Community Development



13 nursery housing units with a total of **127 members** (an increase of 48%) cultivated **5,582 seedlings** that are yet to be planted.



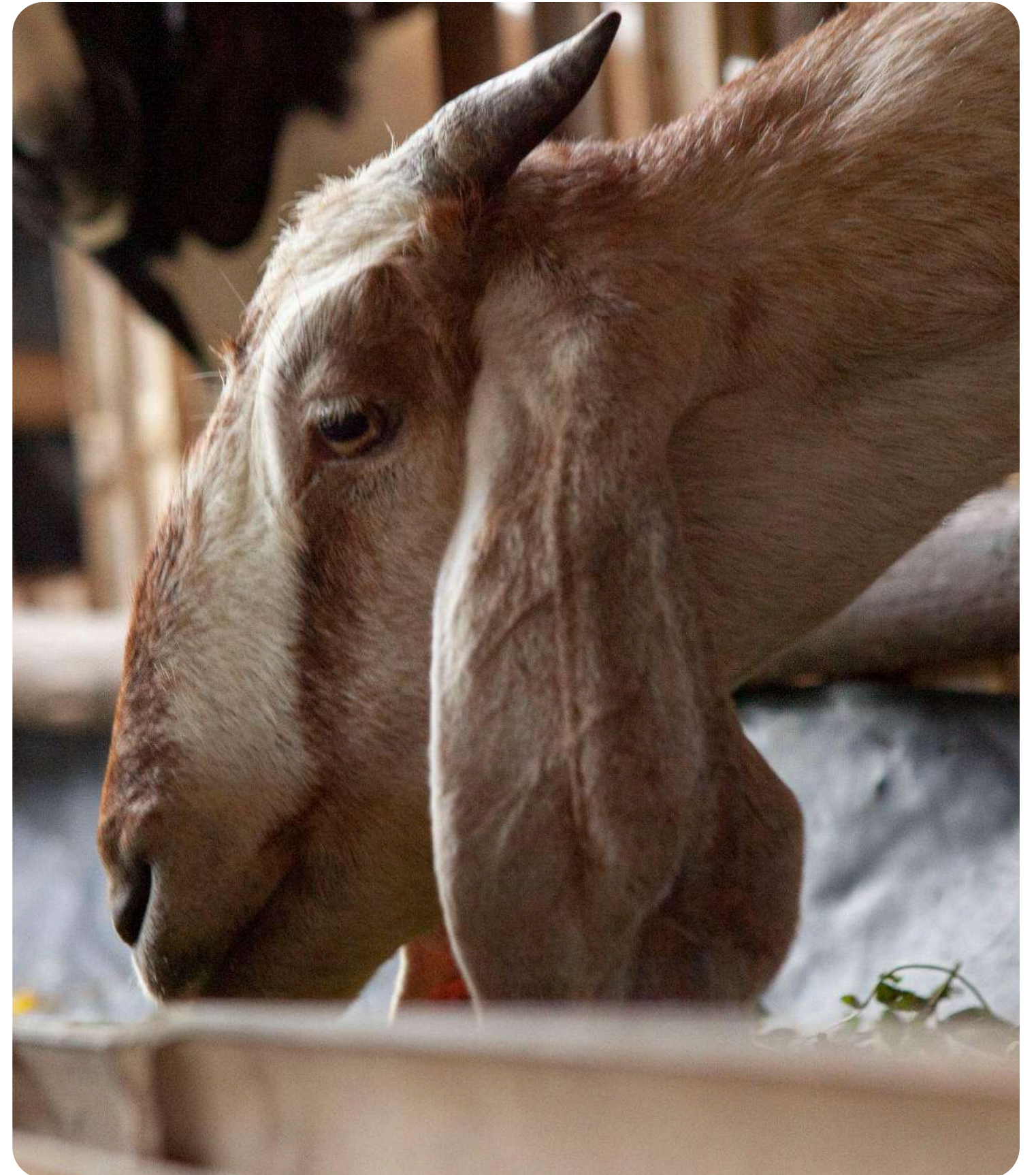
Acquisition of **36 goats**, 7 of which have already been sold. Additionally, **four goats were added to the rotation group** as part of economic diversification.



In 2024, the community's **gross income** from **vegetable boat services** reached **IDR 535 million**.



YIARI supported the community in **fish farming and sugarcane production**, generating a **gross income** of **IDR 21 million**.







Skill Enhancement to Support Livelihoods

2,000
coffee seedlings

Provided coffee seedlings, prepared land for further planting, and cultivated local plants that support sustainability and local income diversification.



Agriculture Programs



Managed **0.56 hectares of non-productive land** and optimized **8.11 hectares of rice fields** using a hand tractor. A total of **64 individuals** were involved in agricultural activities, with 22 implementing the learned techniques and 13 interested in receiving further assistance.

Throughout 2024, twelve farmers generated a total net income of **IDR 23,060,751**, supported by training aimed at enhancing skills and sustainability of production.



Local Economic Development



Supported local economies by providing **investment capital loans** to **seven business groups**. As a result, **5,000 kg of cucumbers**, **476 kg of chili peppers**, and a total of **3,604 kg of fish** were produced through aquaculture initiatives.



Utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products and Fisheries

Successfully produced ecopolybags, involving **27 people** (26 women and one man). Nine of them became trainers, generating **IDR 32,200,000** from the sale of **15,400 bags**.

Three community members formed a joint business group, selling 121,000 fish seedlings and generating income of IDR 47,350,000. This saved IDR 1,976,000 from producing their own fish feed.





Women's Role in the Economy

77
Women

Received investment assistance for various enterprises, marking an increase in female participation in the local economy.



Fish and Poultry Farming



KUB Alam Lestari produced 1,004 kg of tilapia fish. Meanwhile, poultry farming in Desa Tanjung Pura generated about 130 kg of chicken.



Agriculture and Cultivation



The production of horticulture and food crops reported an increase with a total **production of 46,247 kg** in a year, indicating a **productivity increase of 413.47%** compared to the previous year. The total production of fish farming reached **2,304 kg**. Meanwhile, poultry farming in Desa Tanjung Pura has produced about **130 kg of chicken**.



Small and Micro Enterprises (UMKM)



UMKM offers a variety of food products. In KUB Srikandi Berjaya in Desa Suka Maju, **four members utilized investment** capital to grow their businesses. Out of these members, two have successfully repaid their loans and two are still in the process of making installment payments.



Training and Capacity Development



Out of 91 loggers, **50% are involved** in sustainable development programs in Desa Ulak Medang and Desa Tanjung Pura. **Seven business groups received investment** capital loans to support activities such as agriculture and fishing. There has also been an increase in the role of women, with **127 women** directly involved in various business sectors.

The Power of Mama (TPOM)

TPOM is a community of female volunteers focused on preventing forest fires in West Kalimantan.



Initiated on **June 8, 2022**

100+

Members

Currently, TPoM **operates in 8 villages** comprising over 100 members.



Patrol and monitoring activities have covered more than **1,435 points across the region and traversed more than 19,526 kilometers.**



Thousands of socialization sessions have been held, reaching thousands of village residents and farmers.



Habitat Restoration Efforts

- Gunung Tarak

20,806

Total plants

Total plants from 38 different species were planted across 32.9 hectares of restoration area, achieving an 85% plant survival rate. This extensive planting helps diversify the ecosystem and enhances ecological resilience.

- Gunung Palung National Park (Resort Batu Barat)

7

Hectares

Restoration area where 2,887 seedlings from 42 species have successfully survived. This targeted restoration aims to replenish native biodiversity and support wildlife habitats.

- Pematang Gadung Community Forest

120,000

Total plants

In 2024, total seedlings from 38 different genera were planted over 47 hectares, with a survival rate of 71.9%. To date, a total of 230 hectares have been restored, and more than 120,000 plants have been introduced, significantly contributing to local biodiversity and forest health.

- YIARI Project Site in Batuteги

32 Km

Total forest
boundary planted
with ficus

Ficus planting along the forest border involved planting a total of 772 seedlings, creating 200 demonstration plots, and grafting 600 cuttings in 2024, resulting in a total of 32 kilometers of forest boundary planted with ficus. This effort is crucial for creating natural barriers and enhancing forest connectivity.

- Mangrove Restoration in Ketapang, West Kalimantan

11,280

mangrove
seedlings planted

This initiative involved several village residents and succeeded in restoring nearly 1 hectare in 2024 with over 11,280 mangrove seedlings planted, predominantly of the Bakau type. Mangrove restoration is vital for coastal protection, habitat for fisheries, and carbon sequestration.





One Health, One Welfare

The YIARI One Health team adopts a comprehensive approach that includes enhancing scientific understanding and managing the risks of zoonotic diseases, alongside implementing vaccination programs, socialization, education, as well as enhancing market regulation and monitoring. This strategy involves cross-sectoral collaboration with local and national stakeholders, including local government, village authorities, health institutions, and universities.



YIARI has partnered with Padjadjaran University to identify Sukahaji Market as a critical location for zoonosis research, resulting in a draft collaboration and research strategy.



Various stakeholders are actively involved in implementing the One Health strategy, demonstrating the sustainability of collaborative efforts.



To support educational and socialization efforts regarding One Health, YIARI has produced a semi-documentary film, a comic book, a comic strip, a pocket book, and several posters.



Publications include policy briefs and white papers that explore issues related to wildlife trade and zoonoses.



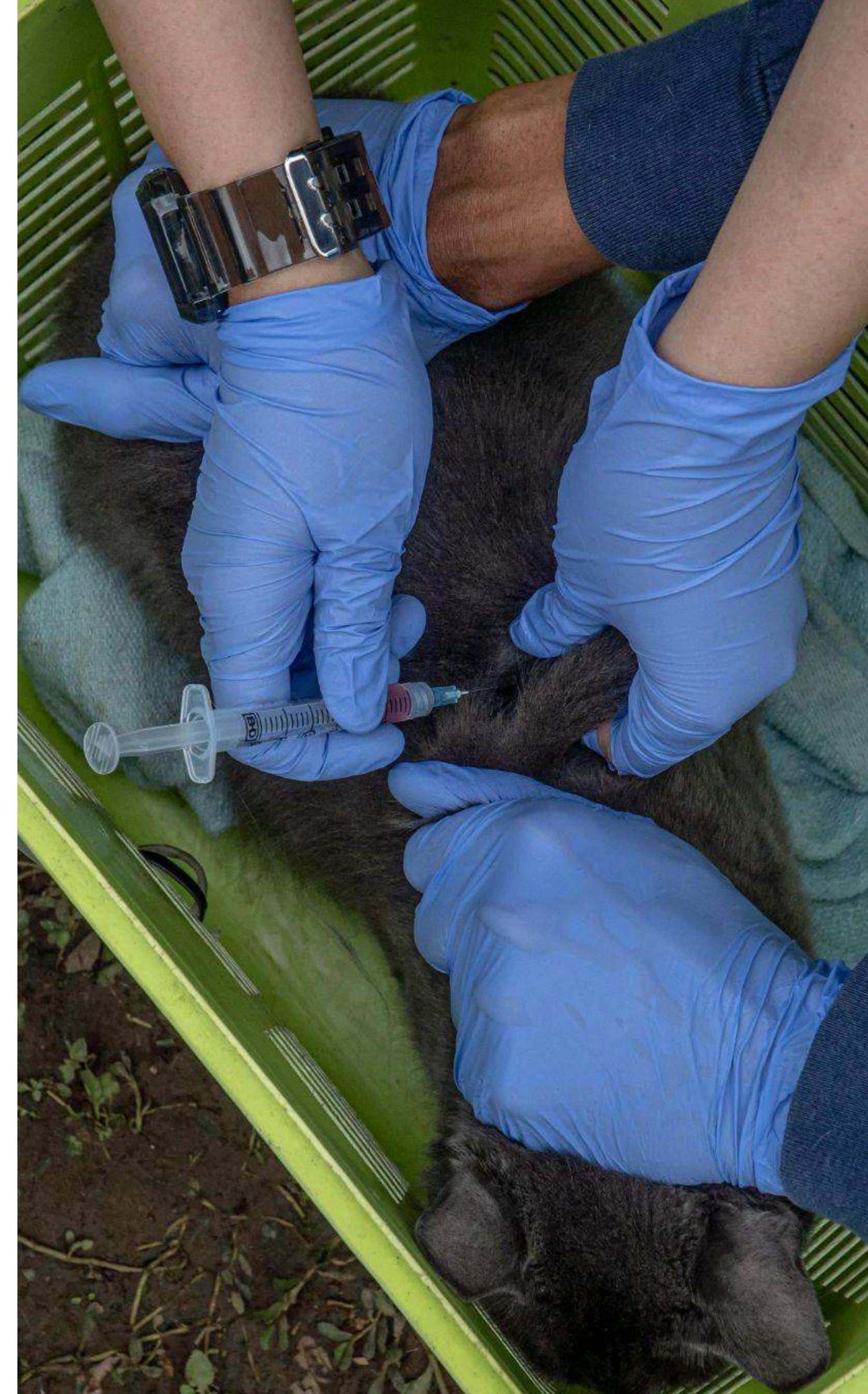
Socialization efforts regarding the consumption of wildlife and the health of domestic animals have been conducted for residents in two districts in Ketapang and Melawi.



The team collaborated with the West Kalimantan Department of Plantation and Livestock to vaccinate over 300 dogs and cats in Ketapang and Melawi.



The team also worked with the Indonesian Veterinary Association (PDHI) and the Bogor District Fisheries and Agriculture Department to vaccinate more than 88 dogs and cats in the Bogor area and its surroundings.







Collaboration and Pentahelix Partnership

To bolster its efforts, YIARI employs the Pentahelix approach, engaging multiple sectors: government, private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, and media.



YIARI has established collaborations with several government technical units, including The West Kalimantan Natural Resources Conservation Agency, West Kalimantan Forestry Department, West Java Natural Resources Conservation Agency, Gunung Palung National Park, Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BTNBBS), Gunung Halimun Salak National Park, Lampung Forestry Department.



YIARI partners with academic institutions to enhance research and educational outreach, including Padjadjaran University and Tanjungpura University.



YIARI's collaborations extend to media outlets, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector

